ke the receipts meet the expenditures, ey will give credit to the great states-in whom they had treated unjustly." "Why not pass some bill now to increase the revenues?" asked Mr. Aldrich.
"We have no power to do so. There are some measures on the calendar (alluding to the bills to place iron and coal on the free list and to abolish the differential on refined sugar), but they decrease the revenue," replied Mr. Gorman.
"We could alter their character?" said Mr. Aldrich.

quired Mr. Vest, "If you will change their character, yes," "Certainly," observed Mr. Vest, with a smile, "If we will substitute the McKinley observed Mr. Vest, with a concluding, Mr. Gorman said: "It

'Will you aid us to take them up?" in-

would be good policy and good politics for the Republicans to join us; sink party dif-ferences, meet the emergency and not let this case be made a football of any

MR. ALLISON'S SPEECH. Mr. Hill and Mr. Allison were instantly on their feet asking recognition. The latter was recognized. Mr. Allison complimented the Maryland Senator for clearly and for the first time making it clear from the Democratic standpoint that the country was now face to face with a great deficit. The Senator had not mentioned the currency question. He had gone to the really great emergency, the government's grave emergency in lacking revenue now and threatened with still greater lack of revenue. Yet with the situation before us in two months Congress separates, not to contwo months Congress separates, not to convene again for nearly a year from the present time. But there is a remedy at hand. There are bills here—sent from the House—to further reduce the revenues from coal and iron. The duty of the hour was to take these bills and, instead of passing them, to further reduce revenues, to so frame them as to yield fifty millions additional to our revenues."

Mr. Allison expressed amazement that the President and Secretary of the Treasury should remain passive with no suggestion to Congress as the imperative necessity of increasing the revenues of the government. With a tremendous Democratic majority in Congress it was a plain duty that they should be reminded in unmistakable language from the executive branch of the government that the revenues must be in-creased at once to a point sufficient to sus-tain the credit of the government. This tain the credit of the government. This was the present pressing duty, instead of valu conferences over a currency bill, or the reform of greenbacks, or the many financial plans under discussion. He said that the statistics he presented showed that the Mc-Kinley law would have yielded ample revenue. But from the outset the normal action. tion of that law was interrupted by the threat of revising and nullifying it. Mr. Allison closed with a vigorous appeal to those in authority—the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, the administration and Congress—to meet the emergency here and now instead of waiting for a full year.

Hill's Reply to Gorman. Mr. Hill said: "If the Senator from Maryland desires to vindicate himself I see no reason why he should not have the opportunity. But in urging this vindication the Senator from Maryland should not seek to impeach those who supported the Wilson bill. That Senator (Mr. Gorman) was among those who voted for that bill. He (Hill) was not among those who voted for it. It was a peculiar situation to find Senators who had voted against a bill criticised for its existence by those who voted for it. As to the income tax, he understood the Senator from Maryland to be opposed to it, but was found to favor that tax for a period of five years. Mr. Hill defined his position, which was to repeal the tax. If it was to stand he would offer no opposition to the appropriation for carrying it into effect.

"If the Commissioner of Internal Revenue should be enjoined from collecting the tax by one party in the District of Columbia, pending the determination of its constitutionality," asked Mr. Vilas, "would not that prevent the collection of the tax anywhere until the case was decided?"

ceeded to argue that the injunction would only lie for the benefit of the person bringing the action. "Why cannot a class get the benefit of a

"It would not," replied Mr. Hill, who pro-

suit brought in the interest of a class? What denial can there be on the ground of residence?" asked Mr. Vilas. "The parties must be similarly situated,"

"Do you contend that A B, in the District of Columbia could not bring a suit on behalf of himself and all others in the district?" asked Mr. Platt. could be done, but it is the most that could be done. No suit against the commissione Returning to the tariff law, Mr. Hill said that he had no retractions to offer for the criticisms he had made against that law. He objected to the differential duty on sugar. Did the gentleman from Maryland think of revenue when he voted for that provision-a provision that hurt the Demo cratic party more than any other one fac-tor. One would think from listening to the Senator from Maryland that he had stood here and combatted a Democratic

at Senator," he went on, "stands here to-day opposed to any change in the rules. He appeals piteously to the Republican side of the chamber for help." Mr. Hill did not join in any such appeal. He appealed to his party associates. There was a ripple of applause at this point which was checked by the presiding officer.

NUTS FOR GORMAN TO CRACK. Why had the Senator from Maryland been moved from the stolid attitude of indifference he had assumed to-day? asked Mr. Hill. Had he just heard the voices of the State conventions all over the country last fall? Did he not know that in their platforms the Democrats had stood by the gallant few in this chamber and in the House who had stood for redeeming the Chicago platform pledges? Why did he attack him (Hill)? In attacking him did he not attack a Democratic President and the Democratic House of Representatives? In 1893 the Senators of his own State had declared for free raw materials. The Sen-ator from Maryland had alluded to the sec-tion from which he came as unfavorable to compromise. "Very well. I am not so certain," Mr. Hill added, "that the at-mosphere of northern New York is not as

mosphere of northern New York is not as good as that in a nearby State which breathes compromise on all public ques-tions. (Laughter.) Some things can be compromised, but I cannot understand why the Senator deems it necessary at this late day to attack me in order to vindicate his position on the tariff act. "The Senator from Maryland spoke as if he and the Secretary of the Treasury had stood up here as against a mob. He destood up here as against a mob. He desired the Senate to know that he stood where nine-tenths of his party stood and he had no apology to make either to the Senator from Maryland or to any other man. And the Senator from Maryland now enunciated the grave and startling fact that there was a deficiency of revenues, as though this had not been known for months. Had not the Senator voted for the tariff bill? Had he not spoken in its favor and had he not decared in that speech that the law named would yield ample revenues? And yet the Senator now came before the country as the advocate of a tariff which was right against the one he conceives to be wrong. He would have it understood that he was hand and gloye understood that he was hand and glove with the Secretary of the Treasury."

Mr. Hill said he could not venture on forbidden ground—caucus action—at a time when he was absent from the Senate. Mr. Pugh rose to state that legislation for the relief of the treasury was one of the subjects agreed on by the caucus re-ferred to as proper to come up at this

"What has become of this legislation? Is it up in the air?" asked Mr. Hill, amid laughter.

Mr. Pugh answered that the finance committee was undoubtedly pondering on the subject "Pondering is good," said Mr. Hill, derisively.

Mr. Pugh asked what remedy Mr. Hill would suggest for the present emergency.

"Pass a rule making it possible for the Senate to execute its purposes," said Mr. Hill. "With the present rules it is impossible to proceed on any course of action."

Mr. Hill recurred to the assertion of Mr. Gorman that he had always been opposed to the issue of bonds, and recalled Mr. Gorman's position in 1893 when he favored a bond issue. The Senator had also said that he did not consider the verdict of the last fall condemnation of his tariff bill. Did he mean that it went over, above and beyond that bill to the bill that was not passed? (Laughter.) He (Hill) did not intend to offer a scheme of remedial legislation. To do so would be idle until the rules were changed. The Senator from Maryland attempted to set his judgment up as superior to that of some of his associates. Past events, he begged to assure him, had shown that he was no wiser than others.

With bitter irony, Mr. Hill quoted the concluding words of Mr. Gorman's speech on the occusion of the passage of the tariff when that Benator enjoined "patience, and virtue" on the Democratic the rising sun of a bright-"Pondering is good," said Mr. Hill, de-

and success at the November elections, "At that time," continued Mr. Hill, "he predicted victory; now he says he alone anticipated defeat. I voted against the bill, hoping that after it passed the Senate it would pated defeat. I voted against the bill, hoping that after it passed the Senate it would be modified in conference, but when circumstances forced the House to accept it, it went to the President. It might have been better if he had returned it for correction, but when he, in his wisdom, allowed it to become law, it became a party measure, and from that time I ceased criticism of it and, as a Democrat, tried to make my people believe that it was a fair and a just measure. As a party man I tried to strengthen it before the people. After the election I accepted the verdict, and would never have alluded to a personal vindication, hoped for or anticipated, had it not been for the remarkable remarks of the Senator from Maryland."

GORMAN'S REJOINDER. Mr. Gorman was again on his feet as soon as Mr. Hill closed. He spoke very quietly at first, but with evident feeling. He disclaimed a desire to have a personal controversy with the Senator from New York. He was not in the habit of making explanations. He was guided always by the one rule of bringing his best judgment to bear on a proposition and then abiding by that judgment. There was another rule, he said, which he was in the habit of following and that was to confer, to consult with his associates and then abide by the judgment of his party. As to the tariff law as a whole, Mr. Gorman said that if the Democracy—from its head to its most humble member—had given the measure generous support the result of last November would have been different. He did not then appreciate that the Senator from New York would be found voting with the Republicans against that bill. No dominant party could have succeeded in the midst of the terrible depression that existed last the terrible depression that existed last summer. He did not want to be disagreeable to the Senator from New York. He had not commented on his course, but his position as now defined by himself was a legitimate subject of comment. And if his idea was carried out it would further decrease the revenues \$40,000,000. His proposition was unfair. It would be disastrous to the treasury "Now I say to the Sento the treasury. "Now I say to the Sen-ator from New York," said he, "bring forth your measure of relief and if it is a proper measure, one that commands a majority in this chamber, we will pass it." He dis-claimed any intention of associating Mr. Hill with Mr. Quay for the purpose of being disagreeable, but he insisted that Mr. Hill was making his fight at the wrong

With a final protest against his course and an appeal to both sides of the chamber for patriotic action, Mr. Gorman concluded and Mr. Call, of Florida, took the floor. Mr. Call urged the necessity of an income tax. The Senate then held a brief executive session and at 5:15 p. m. ad-

After the routine business had been disposed of Mr. Stewart resumed his speech begun on Saturday. He spoke of the extent to which the barks controlled Congress, political conventions, telegraph companies and the press. The banks always maintained a lobby in Congress. They dominated national conventions—Republican, Democratic and Populist—and secured the nomination of their friends. They secured ambiguous platforms so that the people were never able to vote directly on the silver issue. They had been bankrupt in the treasury, in the Congress—bankrupt in every administration of twenty years. Mr. Stewart closed at 1 oclock. Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, than arose for the speech which had been anticipated for some days. At the outset, Mr. Gorman gave his atten-At the outset, Mr. Gorman gave his attention to the proposition to cripple the income tax by cutting off its appropriation. He declared himself opposed to that line of attack. He then proceeded to take up the tar ff leg sistion as bear ng on existing condtions. The tariff bill which first came to the Senate from the House brought forth an era of demagogy such as the country had seldom before seen. It overlooked the great-est essential of legislation—to raise sufficient revenue to carry on the government. The Senator said that he for one would never have voted for the tariff bill if he had not believed it had been shaped so as to raise ampler revenue for the expenses of the government. The Senate had added \$60,000,-000 to the revenue under that law. And yet t was now demonstrated that the revenues under the law were insufficient to carry on the ordinary expenses of the government.

VEST REFERRED TO CARLISLE. "According to your estimate." interrupted Mr. Vest, "do you claim that the revenue for the present year will not meet the expenditures?"

"Do you include in your estimate?" continued Mr. Vest, "the 40 per cent. tax on sugar and the increase in the whisky tax which will not be available for this year, I desire to call the Senator's attention to the fact that the revenues of the government have been steadily increasing for three months and that it is reasonable to pre-sume that by April 1 the revenues will meet

"I will allow another to answer that question," replied Mr. Gorman. "I will allow the foremost man of finance in the Democratic party to answer—the Secretary of the Treasury—who, amid all this turmoil had stood for a tax sufficient to meet the demands on the treasury. He stood there mands on the treasury. He stood there while slander was rampant and the vipers of the press were spitting at him, and he stands there now. The Wilson bill or the Gorman bill, or the Brice bill, or the Smith bill, or by whatever name you desire to call it. was a compromise bill. The Senator it, was a compromise bill. The Senator from New York (Mr. Hill) was not a party to it. There is something about Democrats from the section whence he comes that prevents them from ever compromising (laughter). The Senator fought the bill manfully," said Mr. Gorman, continuing, "I admire manliness. But in addition to opadmire manliness. But in addition to opposing the income tax, which as I have shown is necessary to the treasury, the Senator from New York, joined with all the extreme tariff reformers to cut down duties on imports. I will never follow a leader," said he emphatically, "who will in the time of peace, increase the national debt to pay the current expenses of the government.

"Before the election of 1892," said Mr. Gorman, "It had already been demon-strated that the McKinley law did not yield sufficient revenue to meet the demands of the government. The estimates on which that law had been made were erroneous just that law had been made were erroneous just as estimates on which this last tariff law was framed were erroneous. It had been clearly pointed out prior to the election of 1892 that the McKinley law reduced revanues to the rolls of the state of the state. enues to the point of threatening the treas-ury with bankruptcy."

## MARINE DISASTERS. British Steamer and Three Ships Lost

-Most of the Crews Drowned. LONDON, Jan. 14.-The British steamer Rowan has foundered in the Bay of Biscay. One of her boats, containing six men alive and two dead, has been picked up. The other boat, which was launched with seven men, including the first officer, has been lost. The Italian bark Theresina, from Liverpool for Trieste, has been wrecked near Strangford. The captain and seven of the crew were rescued; three others were drowned. The brigantine Satis, from Rochester to Sunderland, has been stranded at Donnanook, Lincolnshire. The crew was rescued by the rocket apparatus. An unknown brig has foundered off Hale. The crew perished.

FREEPORT, L. I., Jan. 14.-Last night the coal barge Seth Low, bound from Philadelphia to Boston, ran into Zach's inlet, near Jones's beach. An attempt was made to shoot the life line over the barge, but

to shoot the life line over the barge, but it did not reach far enough. An attempt was then made to reach the barge with a surf boat, but the sea was running so high that the boat could not be launched. By the light on the barge three men on board could be seen. At daybreak Captain Philip Chichester, of Zach's inlet; Captain Edwards, of the Shore Beach Life-saving Station, and Captain Ketcham. of the Gilo station, succeeded in reaching the barge, but no trace of the crew was found. The Meadows were searched without avail, and it is supposed that the men were drowned. Accident on the Ohio. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.-About 6

o'clock this morning the big towboat Boaz, with a large tow of coal and lumber. struck the shore a mile above Hawesville, Ky., and lost twenty-three of her barges. The Boaz left this city last Thursday en route for New Orleans. She is one of the largest and finest towboats on the river. Reports from Cannellton, Ind. to-night say that the estimated loss is \$75,000. The Boaz is from Pittsburg. The crew are all safe.

Arrivals of Steamers. NEW YORK, Jan. 14.-Arrived: Fulda, from Genoa; Mohawk, from London, Tauric,

Land and Water Tricycle. ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 14.—A novelty at the Cotton States and International Exposition will be a land and water tricycle operated by electricity. This wonderful machine was invented recently, and the first heard of it was an application for a concession for exhibit at the coming exposition. It will carry eight to twenty people, taking up the load at any part of the grounds and carrying it to the lake, where the tricycle becomes a boat and continues its course through the water by means of air-inflated wheels.

ONE OF THE ROBBERS

MAN AT TERRE HAUTE SUSPECTED OF THE BELLEVILLE CRIME.

Sheriff Bell, of Hendricks County, Summoned Last Night to See the Prisoner-State News.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.-Sheriff Bell tonight received a telegram from the chief of police in Terre Haute that he held a man whom he believed to be one of the Belleville murderers. Mr. Bell left on the midnight train for Terre Haute, and there is considerable excitement here to-night. There has been a well-defined suspicion at Belleville, where last week's tragedy occurred, that Rev. Henshaw and his wife were attacked by some one who knew of the little money kept by the minister. Certain suspected persons are said to have cleared out, and it is possible that one of these is the man now locked up at Terre Haute. Sheriff Bell would not be able to dentify the man unless he has information as to who committed the robbery and murder, and the fact that he has been sent for gives rise to the belief that the officers have a clew to the robbers. Rev. Hen-shaw's condition is said to be improving, and it is probable he will recover. Without his evidence it would be practically impos-sible ever to positively identify his assail-

FAMILY OF SIX POISONED. The Drug Thought to Have Been Taken in Canned Beef.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Jan. 14.-The family of Samuel Coran, at Warsaw, last night partook heavily of a lunch of canned corned beef and a short time afterwards were seized with violent cramps in the stomach and Mr. Coran and his eldest daughter, Lena, aged thirteen years old, became unconscious. The other three children and Mrs. Coran were also extremely ill, but did not appear to be seriously affected. All became worse during the night and this mornig half the doctors in the town were in active attendance. Emittics and autidotes recurred down the sufference and this averaged down the sufference and the sufference are sufferenced as the sufference and the sufference are sufferenced as the sufference poured down the sufferers and this even-ing it is believed the six are out of dan-ger. Whether arsenc had been placed in the food or whether zinc poison from the can caused the trouble the physicians are

Victim of Chicago Sharpers. special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 14.-A young German woman named Rose Neidlinger, recently from Germany, and unable to speak English, arrived here on an afternoon train from Chicago in a sad predicament, To an interpreter she said she paid two ticket scalpers in Chicago \$14 for a ticket, which they represented would take her to New York, but which was only for this city. She also paid them \$3 to check her trunk through, but it seems that they kept the trunk and are supposed to have robbed it as it contained a gold watch and \$400 worth of jewelry and other valuables. They gave her what purported to be a trunk check but which proved here to be a beer heck. She is here destitute. The matter has been placed in the hands of the police

Dietreich \$2,000,000 Trust Dead. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 14.-Saturday evening two important documents were filed with County Recorder Thompson, which are exclusive evidence that the Deitreich syndicate is fast grabbing up the naturalgas plants in the Indiana belt. One is a deed of trust by this syndicate to the Central Trust Company, of New York, and Ferdinand Winters is named trustee to secure payment of bonds which have been taken by the trust company in the sum of \$2,000,000. Accompanying the document is a deed which conveys the Fort Wayne, Bluffton, Anderson, Camden, Montpelier and Park Place natural gas plants, to-gether with the natural gas wells and pipe lines leading from them.

Alonzo Tubbs Turns Up. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW ALBANY, Ind., Jan. 14.-In 1867 Alonzo Tubbs disappeared from this city and was mourned for dead by his relatives, who have since moved away or have died. Recently it was learned that he was elected to the Legislature from Osage county, Missouri. Last Saturday he met his sister. Mrs. Mary Hicks, at St. Louis for the first time in thirty years. Turos diana Regiment during the civil war, and in the fall of 1865 ran for county clerk, but was defeated. When he left for the West in 1867 he said he would not return until he made a fortune. Since leaving here he has studied medicine and is now known as has studied medicine and is now known as

New Factories at Dunkirk. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal.

DUNKIRK, Ind., Jan. 14.-At a meeting of the directors of the Dunkirk Land Company, held this afternoon, steps were taken towards putting Dunkirk among the largest manufacturing cities now located in the gas belt. Contracts were entered into for the sale of \$200,000 worth of property, which also provides for a large rolling mill and steel-casting works, and, in the aggregate, for the employment of fifteen hundred workmen. The contract was with Marion, Ind., and Chicago bidders and promises to be equal to the big car shops upon which work is new being commenced. By March I fully five hundred workmen will be engaged on these two factories.

Unconsciously Smothered the Babe Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ANDERSON, Ind., Jan. 14.-A distressing accident occurred at the home of James Swanson, at No. 72 South Harrison street, in this city, last night. Swanson is an employe in the American wire nail mill and worked till midnight. When he arrived found an infant, two days old smothered to death. The mother had fallen asleep with the babe in her bed. The bed clothes, in some manner, had fallen over the little one in such a manner that it suffocated. The mother's life is in danger because of the shock.

To Test the Stutute. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 14.-Saturday Deputy Sheriff Starr went to Eaton and arrested George A. McClung, of the Eaton straw board works, on the charge of refusing to close down his mill on election day last November to enable several men to vote. He gave bond in the sum of \$1,000 for his appearance. The case will be a test of a statute that has never been contested. Under the law McClung is liable to a fine of

Bills Acquitted and Rearrested. special to the Indianapolis Journal. BLOOMINGTON, Ind., Jan. 14.-The trial of Ore E. Bills, charged with embezzlement, to-day resulted in acquittal. The charge was made by the S. V. Harding Music Company, of Seymour, which alleged that he had sold and collected money on an organ that he reported as lost to the company. After the finding of not guilty he was arrested on a similar charge and gave bond for \$200, leaving at once for his home in Edinburg.

Combat Between Prisoners. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. WABASH, Ind., Jan. 14.-A desperate fight occurred in the county jail here this morning between John McClannahan and Ed Williams, two prisoners. Both men quarreled last night, and McClannahan struck Williams, who attacked him with a knife, cutting his face and neck. One knife thrust narrowly missed McClannahan's jugular. Williams is held for assault with intent to kill.

Young Beardsley Is in Australia. pecial to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 14.-Carl C. Beardsley, son of ex-Senator Charles Beardsley, of this city, and who mysteriously disappeared from Michigan University about two months ago, is now known to be located in Australia, where he is engaged in missionary work. The family has had detectives scouring this country for him ever since his disappearance.

Two Hurt in a Gas Explosion. special to the Indianapolis Journal. MUNCIE, Ind., Jan. 14.-William Man and Arch, Neff, empolyes of the Paragon paper mill, at Eaton, were injured in a

flesh was lacerated by the flying iron. Nilan will lose an arm if not his life.

SIG.000 for Paralysis. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

LAPORTE, Ind., Jan. 14.-To-day, William C. Rust, of Wanatah, this county, began suit against the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railroad for \$10,000 damages for injuries sustained a year ago. He was loading hay in a sidetracked car when the car was struck by another in making a running switch and complainant thrown out. His injuries resulted in paralysis.

They Had the Wrong Man. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Ind., Jan. 14.-John Powell, young man of good reputation, was today acquitted on a charge of burglarizing the store in which the South Bethany postoffice was kept.

Earthquake at Oakland City. Special to the Indianapolis Journal, OAKLAND CITY, Ind., Jan. 14 .- A very perceptible earthquake shock was felt in this city at 1 o'clock this morning. Indiana Deaths.

MARTINSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Mahala Lewis, one of the pioneer settlers of Green township, died of pneumonia this morning, aged seventy-eight. She was born in Dearborn county in 1817, and came to Morgan county when a child. ROCHESTER, Ind., Jam 14.-Francis K. Kendrick, one of the pioneers of northern Indiana and for many years a resident of this city died to-day.

The dwelling of Harvey Segur, at De catur, together with contents, was de-stroyed by fire early this morning. Loss, \$2,500; insured for \$1,200. The annual meeting of the Randolph County Farmers' Institute began its session at Winchester yesterday. Professor Latta, of Purdue University; Hon. T. B. Terry, of Ohio, and Milton Trusler, of this State, are among the lecturers.

There is some alarm among the farmers in the northern part of Delaware county over the appearance of glanders. Brandt & Carter, at Eaton, have a herd of twenty horses upon which the State veterinary surgeon placed a ninety-day quarantine yesterday. Three have died and four others were shot by the State official. High Chief Ranger T. G. Legg, of the Order of Foresters, was at Elwood yester-day last week to attend the initiation of

twelve new members and installation of new officers. The following were conducted into office by official organizer D. M. Cord, Mr. office by official organizer D. M. Cord, Mr. Legg acting as supreme marshal: C. D., F. M. Reynolds; C. R., William Reynolds; V. C. R., H. Long; R. S., J. Cochran; F. S., J. Noble; treasurer, L. Donge; S. W., F. McShoffray; J. W., J. Rilrain; S. B., J. Hurlock; J. B., William Richardson; chaplain, Rev. George C. Chandler; J. C. R., B. Willets; physicians, Thomas A. Cox and J. F. Ginn; representatives to the High Court of Indiana, F. M. Reynolds and L. Donge.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA.

Eruptions of a Volcano on Amorin Island-Stevenson's Ailment.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 14.-The British gunboat Kaurakat and survey boat Dart arrived at Sydney from the New Hebrides Islands just before the Miowara sailed. She brings the report that eruptions at Amorin Island continue intermittingly and that the island is virtually deserted by all the inin December on a mountain two thousand feet high with a crater 600 feet deep. Lava from it flowed in an immense stream to the sea, fifteen miles distant, devastating villages and farms in its course and where the molten lava rushed into the sea a great column of steam ascended. The height of the latter as shown by the sextant on the Dart, was 4,000 feet. The deck of the Dart, when several miles at sea, was covered with ashes. Crops have been neglected and it is feared many natives will starve. The losses are immense Sometime prior to his death Robert Louis

Stevenson had several severe hemorrhages, but seemed to have rallied from their effects, It is blieved in Samoa that the brain attack would not have killed him if his lungs had not failed. Stevenson was known to the Samoans, by whom he was deeply be-loved, as Puritain signifying story teller. The cable from Auckland to Sydney announces that a quantity of wreckage came ashore at Preservation Inlet. It is believed that some big ship has gone down. Among the wreckage is a topmast and yard made of American pine.

· A TEXAS HEROINE.

Mrs. Parr Waves a Red Tablecloth and Saves a Railway Train.

PARIS, Tex., Jan. 14.-But for the courage and presence of mind of Mrs. Isaac Parr there would have been a terrible wreck on the Frisco road three miles north of here. She discovered a bridge on fire near her home. Mrs. Parr took a red table cloth and went out to the bridge, where she stood in the bitter cold for nearly two hours before the train arrived. The engine was within forty feet of the burned bridge when it was brought to a halt.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Hansbrough, Wife of the North Dakota Senator.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Mrs. Hansbrough, wife of Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, died at 1:30 p. m. to-day, at the Cochran Hotel, of acute pneumonia. . Mrs. Hansbrough was about forty-four years of age, and was the daughter of James Orr, of Newburg, N. Y., where her father still resides. Senator Hansbrough first met her in California, where she was visiting when he resided in that State, and they were married in Chicago about fifteen years ago. She leaves no children. Mrs. Hansbrough was not a society woman in the popular term, but she made many friends wherever she lived, and the wives of few public men have endeared them-selves more to those with whom they came in contact than she did. She was popular alike at home and at Washington. Mrs. Hansbrough was noted especially for her attachment to her husband and her home. He has recently built a splendid residence in North Dakota, in which his wife had in North Dakota, in which his wife had taken a deep interest. She made herself more than ordinarily efficient in the Senator's affairs, and while she at first opposed his going into politics, when he did enter the field she gave almost as much attention to the details of his political affairs as did the Senator himself, often giving personal attention to his mail, and in many ways aiding him not only in the performways aiding him not only in the performance of his duties, but in maintaining and increasing his hold on the good will of his constituents. The interment will take place at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., probably on Wednesday,

Other Deaths. JEFFERSON CITY. Mo. Jan. 14.—Allen D. Richards, Republican Representative from Carroll county, is dead. Tonsilitis, which aggravated a wound received in the neck during the war, caused death. TAYLORVILLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—Richard Randle, aged ninety-six, is dead. He was the pioneer Methodist preacher of Illinois, serving as such from 1824 to 1864, was a practicing physician and in 1835 was county clerk of Clark county. LONDON, Jan. 15 .- The Times announces the death of Professor Arndt, the historian, of the Leipsic University, and Professor Haushafer, the mineralogist, of Munich. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—Ansol El-red, the millionaire lumberman of Milwau-kee, died at 2:30 this morning.

International Arbitration. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Sherman to-day introduced a bill providing for carrying into effect the international arbitration resolution adopted by Congress in 1890 by asking the President to conduct such negotiations as it provides for through the diplomatic agents of the United States or at his discretion to appoint a committee to vigit such other nations as he may determine "for the purpose of instituting negotiations with them for the creation of a tribunal of international arbitration or other appropriate means whereby difficulties and disputes between nations may be peaceably and amicably settled and wars prevented."

Torn to Pieces on a Fly Wheel. GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 14. — Martin Schell, formerly of Brooklyn, N. Y., and whose brother lives there now, was caught in the fly wheel of the electric railway power house to-day and torn to pieces Business Embarrassments.

SIOUX CITY, In., Jan. 14.—C. H. Martin dealer in musical instruments, has assigned Assets, \$49,000; Habilities, \$43,000.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made-

NAMED FOR SENATORS

HIGGINS, SWEET, SEWELL, CHIL-TON AND PRITCHARD.

Caucus Action in Maryland, Idaho, New Jersey, Texas and North Carolina-New Governor in Kansas.

DOVER, Del., Jan. 14. - The Addicks men absented themselves from the Republican caucus to-night. A vote was taken by those present at 12:30 this morning, which resulted as follows: Higgins, 8; Massey, 1; blank, 2. Speaker McMullen then declared Senator Higgins the nominee and the caucus adjourned. The six Republicans who are said to favor Addicks refused positively to enter the caucus, remaining at their hotel during its progress. Before the vote was taken they were joined by two others, Representative Fleming and Senator

Pierce, against whom there is much bitterness in the Higgins ranks. BOISE CITY, Ida., Jan. 14.-A caucus, participated in by nineteen of thirty-seven Republicans of the Legislature has nominated Congressman William Sweet for

United States Senator.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 14.—The Republican caucus nominated Gen. William J. Sewell for Senator, giving him fitty-six votes, against twenty-four for Murphy.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.—The Republican caucus to-day nominated J. C. Pritch-grd of Madison county, for United States. ard, of Madison county, for United States Senator for the short term. Pritchard was nominated on the first ballot-38 to 21. AUSTIN, Tex. Jan. 14.—The Democratic caucus unanimously nominated Hon. Horace R. Chilton United States Senator. He will be elected on Tuesday, Jan. 22.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 14.—Both houses of the Legislature to night the party of the legislature. of the Legislature to-night made the elec-tion of United States Senators the special order for 2:30 p. m. to-morrow. The nomi-nations for Senator of Senator McMillan and Congressman Burrows will be ratified.

LEWELLING OUT OF OFFICE.

Morrill Inaugurated Governor of Kansas-Populist Laws Must Go. TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 14.-The mild bright weather to-day made possible the inaugural parade that had been planned in connection with the ceremonies that retired Governor Lewelling and placed at the head of State affairs in Kansas Governor Morrill and a full complement of Republican officials. Governor Lewelling and Governor Morrill led the parade in a carriage, and were driven to the House of Representatives at noon, where the oath of office was nistered and the inaugural address delivered.

viewed the part taken by Kansas in the civil war, and continued: "Since that date the State has had a strange, almost weird history and experience. Prosperity and adversity have followed each other in quick succession." The Governor places Kansas in the forefront in the educational sphere, and quotes from statistics to show that the State debt is practically wiped out. He protests against the efforts made to damage the State credit, and continues as follows 'If we are faithful to ourselves and live up to our opportunities, the average life of existing farm mortgages will find abundant money seeking investment in their renewal. But to accomplish this we must cease talk-ing about repudiation and we must show an striking from our statute books every law that has been enacted to delay and hinder the collection of just debts."

The Tennessee Muddle. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 14.-General interest still centers in the debate on the construction of the clause in the State's Constitution concerning opening and canprogress in the House. Speech making consumed the day, the debate taking a wide range and not always being confined to the question at issue. Much freedom was permitted and no effort was made to come to a vote until late in the afternoon, when a call for the previous question was de-feated. While the vote was by many considered a test, by some of the Democrats it was not, and they voted against it because, it is stated, a number of members on both sides wanted to speak and had been promised the opportunity.

A. P. A. Protest Against Carter. BUTTE, Mon., Jan. 14.-A committee representing the four A. P. A. lodges here went to Helena to-day with the addresses of State President P. J. Caldwell to the members of the Legislature protesting against the election of Republican national committeeman Thomas H. Carter as United States Senator. The address says every man who shall cast his vote for a Romanist for United States Senator will sound his political death knell. Attention is called to the fact that only four Catholics were elected to the last Legislature at the last election.

California Senatorial Contest. SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 14.-The complexion of the fight for United States Senator from California was changed somewhat to-day by the candidacy of Jacob H. Neff, president of the California Mining Association, an old resident of the State and prominent ranch owner. His candi-dacy is expected to injure the strength of Senator Perkins. M. H. De Young still maintains that he is keeping his legislative supporters in hand. Many believe the prize will go to the fourth man, who has not declared his ambition.

Washington's Legislature in Session. OLYMPIA, Wash., Jan. 14.-The fourth session of the Washington Legislature was convened to-day. New members were sworn in and both houses were organized.

Oregon's New Officers Sworn In. SALEM, Ore., Jan. 14.-The eighteenth legislative session convened to-day. New State officers, with the exception of the Governor, were inaugurated.

MAY BE IMPEACHED. The Judge Ricks Case Considered by the House Committee. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-Nearly every member of the House judiciary committee attended the special meeting to consider the charges against Judge Ricks, of Cleveland. Representative Bailey, of Texas, the chairman of the subcommittee which held chairman of the subcommittee which held the investigation at Cleveland, submitted his views. His judgment was against Judge Ricks, and to the effect Judge Ricks had been guilty of grave misconduct, if not mat-feasance and dishonesty, in receiving fees after he had been elevated to the bench which he claims to have earned before as lerk of the court. Ex-Congressman Hemphill, of South Carolina, appeared as counsel to press the charges against Judge Ricks, preferred by Saumei T. Ritchie, of Akron, O., but was not given a hearing. Mr. Balley spoke for an hour rev.ewing the testimony and being interrupted by many It was learned to-day that Mr. Lane will ciding with the views presented by Mr. Bailey, and will recommend to the House the resolution for impeachment. There is a possibility that a vote will be reached to-

Judge Ricks Declined to Talk. CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.-United States Judge Ricks was seen to-night regarding the announcement from Washington to the ect that Messrs. Bailey and Lane, of the effect that Messrs. Bailey and Lane, of the subcommittee of the House committee on judiciary, which investigated the charges against him, had practically agreed to report in favor of impeachment proceedings, Judge Ricks declined to discuss the matter further than to say that he was sorry the subcommittee had divided on party lines. Hon. Virgil P. Kline, the Judge's attorney, declared that the subcommittee would not and could not be sustained by the full committee on judiciary. He said the facts would not warrant such action and he was confident that it would be impossible to convince a majority of the committee that impeachment proceedings ought to be begun.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and Warmer in Indiana, with Southerly Winds. WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.-For Ohio and Indiana-Fair; warmer, southerly winds. For Illinois-Fair; warmer; southerly

Monday's Local Observations.

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. W'ther. Pra a. m..30.06 5 84 S'west Clear T p. m..30.04 22 65 South Cloudy ... Maximum temperature, 23; minimum tem Following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation Jan. 14: Temp. Prelean 12
Separture from normal 14
Excess or deficiency since Jan. 1. -59
Plus C. F. R. WAPPENHANS,

Highest of all in Leavening Power .- Latest U.S. Gov't Report

O al Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAY REACH \$8,000,000

LOSSES OF BRITISHERS THROUGH FRAUDULENT AMERICAN BONDS.

Developments in Plerce's Transactions Show Him to Have Been the Greatest Swindler of the Age.

YANKTON, S. D., Jan. 14.-Information received here from London regarding J. T. M. Pierce's swindling transactions show that the aggregate of the British losses may reach the stupendous sum of \$8,000,000. A letter from a London firm of solicitors says that not a quarter of the fraudulent transactions have yet come to light. It is stated that receipts by Pierce at his London office were limited only by his ability to issue bonds, mortgages and other papers, often exceeding \$100,000 a week. And it is alleged in London that he received no less than \$500,000 during his last week there. It is owing to his gigantic transactions that his victims expect to receive an offer of compromise after the mat-ter shall have cooled down. ter shall have cooled down.
To make these losses known would impair
the credit of the losers and also make them
an object of ridicule; therefore, they premillion four hundred and four thousand dollars of forged bonds, mortgages and tax deeds are now in possession of the agents of the creditors of Pierce. But the estate will not sell for enough to pay the attorneys' fees. The claims, which are accompanied by the spurious security, are as follows: lows: American Mortgage Trust Company, London, \$250,000; Bedford (England) Invest-Scotland, and Huddersfield, England, \$100,-000; J. S. Fagan, Brooklyn, \$75,000; W. S. Johnson, London, \$50,000; real estate frauds

in Yankton, \$70,000. Total, \$1,404,000. English Bankrupt Absconds. LONDON, Jan. 14 .- The case of J. T. M. Pierce & Co., the firm charged with having been engaged in floating large quantities of bogus certificates in this country and in Ireland, was before the Bankruptcy Court to-day. Debts amounting to \$115,789 were cited, chiefly in respect to worthless American school bonds. The official receiver announced the bankrupt had absconded, and a warrant for his arrest was issued.

AMERICAN'S TRIALS IN LONDON. Made Miserable by Too Much Tower,

Westminster and Other Sights. New York Sun.

"My, but it does feel good to get back to America again," said a little American woman who lived in London the last two years. "If you want to be made a slave of, go to London to live and endeavor to entertain your friends who come over for tertain your friends who come over for brief stays. I'll guarantee that in less than three months you'll wish you'd never seen the big English city; and yet, despite this, one has to admit that it's just the lovliest and most interesting old place in the world that is, of course, always excluding New "Now, I'll tell you why the poor unfortunate American women who takes up a residence in London both hates and loves the city at the same time. If she could do

as she likes she would never have cause for complaint, but she can't. That is a positive fact. She cannot do as she likes just so long as she receives and tries to entertain her friends from America. She is made a perfect slave, and no one will ever know how I have had to smile look pleasant. how I have had to smile, look pleasant, and be a mine of information when I was so blue and bored that I would have liked to burst out into tears. And yet what can a poor woman do? Born and brought up in America, she makes hundreds of friends, and when business makes it necessary that her husband should take up his residence in London and she goes with him, she has got to receive and go around with any of her old friends who nay come over on visits. London is strange to them, but of course she is supposed to know all about it. And so they come one after another all through the summer and winter, each one armed with a list of the historical places she wants to see and alto point out the more interesting seems to me as though I had been through Westminster Abbey a million times, and I don't think there's an inscription on a tomb there that I don't know by heart. Poets' Corner is easy for me, and I can tell the location of every tomb there. The chapels are what we Americans would call a cinch. I know them all The burying places of all the famous beings I can point out with my eyes blindfolded, and any little interesting facts connected with certain tombs I have at my tongue's end. warders who show strangers through the chapels at sixpence a head are not in my class at all. I am so sick and tired of going through that place that I almost wish I were a man and could swear every time a friend who is visiting in London says to me, 'And now, dear, will you go to the Abbey to-day, and you'll show me everything, won't you?" and I screw my face into a smile and say, 'Of course, dear,' when all the while I feel as though I'd rather get

hit with a club than go around the place again.

"And then they all want to go to the Tower next. 'Dear me,' they'll say when I try to get out of it by telling the n what an uninteresting place the Tower is. 'Go away without seeing where the Princes were smothered? Oh, I'd never forgive myself if I did.' And then up comes my stock smile, and I tell them how delighted stock smile, and I tell them how delighted Id be to take them through the Tower and explain that I only meant to save and explain that I only meant to save them from an uninteresting trip when I suggested omitting this visit. And then when they've seen it how suspectingly they look at me, for really the Tower is the most interesting place of all. But to poor me it is a dreadful bore. I feel faint when I think of the times I've walked through those old galleries and tried to say interesting things about the old weapons, the armor, and the other relics of bygone days that line the walls. And the blood stains beside the beheading block; I've told the story of those stains so often that six months ago I compiled a little history of my own, and now I tell that instead of the true story. It's a diversion, and when poor woman is on her five hundredth t to the Tower, with a companion who has never been there before, and who is simply bubbling over with enthusiasm, what does she care how much she lies if she can get a little amusement out of it? I don't, and I'm a church member, too. And then there is St. Paul's, the National Gallery, and a dozen or so museums and other galleries. Visitors think they must see all of these stock sights, and every friend I've got that comes to London drags me around with her. What a lovely time I could have in dear London if my friends would only let me alone; but they won't, and that's why I'm indulging in this little kick."

THE HUNTER'S RETURN.

The Game Followed Him Packed in

New York Mail and Express.

There is one newspaper publisher in this town who is famed as a modern Nimrod. He has hunted the easive canvasback and he has peppered flocks and flocks of sn.pe and teal and brant. What he doesn't know about the whirring of a covey of quail or the swish of a stag breaking through the brush wouldn't be worth writing about. To him the haunts of the wild turkey and the inaccessible nests of the tillyloo bird are as familiar as his own lintel and hearthstone. Four-footed game is his especial delight, and the stories of his own prowess are the delight of his friends and the wonder of his new acquaintances.

A few weeks ago this gentleman annew acquaintances.

A few weeks ago this gentleman announced that he was about to give his throbbing brain a rest and his hands and eyes a little exercise by a trip to the Ottawa Valley in Canada, about one hundred and fifty miles north of the city of that name, for the purpose of killing deer. Fitted out in a hunting suit and armed with a stub twist, double-barreled choke-bore gun, he started for the Dominion. On Thursday last he returned, and brought with him a thrilling story of adventure, but no game. That was to come later. He told of cold days in the forest and of stalking and shooting: of encounters at close quarters, of wild chases after the caribou, of sudden retreats and parrow escapes. of wild chases after the caribou, of sudden retreats and narrow escapes.

"Boys," said he to members of the ellitorial staff, who were listening with bated and other kinds of breath, "I have enough venison coming down in a day or two to keep the whole office supplied in meat for a week. Then the publisher went to a "help-yourself' buffet for his luncheon.

Fatal hour. During the gentleman's absence a postal card, addressed to him reached the office. Everybody reads postal cards. Everybody reads this one. It was from a Canadian butcher, and its upper left-hand corner force his name and the

announcement that he dealt in beef, mu ton and venison. It read as follows: "Dear Sir-Have shipped the barrel forequarters and hindquarters of veni which you bought last week. It is all goomeat. Hope it will prove satisfactory."

A wicked young man in the publication office made a suggestion. It without a dissenting voice. A flour b dles of closely compressed "returns" turned newspapers) within six miches the top. This space was filled with in The barrel was headed and placed along side the steam radiator, and in a few utes the ice began to melt. The publi called his attention to the barrel. come it, sir," said the Ganymede. "It's from Canada. See the tag?" The publisher was furious. "Haven't you unatics any better sense than to pur barrel of venison in such a place as that Is there 16 cents' worth horse sense in this whole establish-Where is the double-plated idiot who did this? Get me an ax, quick: Everybody was on the jump. They brought hatchets and chisels and a mallet from the composing room, "None deserves an ounce of this!" waxe Waxed publisher as he swatted the barrel head with the hatchet. "What do you suppose I risked my life for shooting moose and big buck deer, if the meat is to be spoiled this way-hey The barrel head came off. The fragments of ice were removed, and bundle after bundle of paper was taken out. The publisher heard a snicker and looked up. Somebody handed him the postal card.

RUSIE WATCHED THE LEFT FOOT. How Batsmen Were Fooled and How "Dasher" Troy Made Money. New York Sun.

"Dasher" Troy, the old Metropolitan sec-ond baseman, tells a good story about Amos Rusie, in which there is more truth than fiction. To a Sun reporter the "Dasher said the other day: "Very few people knew just what made the big pitcher so effective last season, but I can explain it. When Amos came here from the Indianapolis team, he had such wonderful curves and speed that he tried to strike out every batsman that faced him. His inshoot was such a dangerous thing to fool with that I soon noticed that nearly all the batters were afraid of it, and in-variably stepped back. Amos seldom used a straight ball, and never resorted to what is known among pitchers as 'change of

"Tim Keefe, I believe, was the first one tell Amos how to pitch a slow ball with a fast delivery, and the big fellow began trying it rather successfully in 1892. Of course, he pitched the best ball in the League that year, and, in fact, has done so ever since; but he had a wrinkle during last season that was of my own invention.

"As I said before, I had noticed that every League batsman, barring one or two like Delehanty, Brouthers, and a few more, stepped back from the plate whenever Amos pitched fast ball. So I went to the big fellow one day and said:

"Amos, when you see a batter's left foot (providing he is a right-handed hitter) move ball or your outshoot over the outside corner of the plate, and you'll find how easy it is to fool these ducks. Just try it and see if I ain't right.'

"Well, Amos did just as I told him the next game he pitched, and he was laughing in his sleeve. The minute he saw a batter's left foot move back he grinned all over. Then he let 'er go. The ball whistled like a small evelone up to and over the outside a small cyclone up to and over the outside corner of the plate, and the batter made such a wild stab at it that the crowd roared. But nobody knew what the wrinkle

"By and by, when I saw that Amos had mastered the trick to perfection, I thought it was time to gamble a little on it. So I just took a seat back of the home plate among a lot of know-alls and watched the batter's feet closely. Whenever I saw the left foot move back I just took out my coln 'Three to one this duck doesn't make a

"There were lots of fellows around me who would take up the short end, and as a esult I had a good thing on hand right dong. But the cinch came when the Bostons came over here on Aug. 31 to play off a tie game with the New Yorks. There were nearly 20,000 people on the Polo grounds, and Amos was slated to pitch. He was as fit as a fiddle, and just before the battle began I leaned over the grand stand and whispered to him:
"'Amos, old boy, don't forget the left "'Amos, old boy, don't forget the left foot racket."

"He said, 'All right,' and then he began his work. Every one of the Bostons stepped back from the plate—even Duffy, McCarthy and Tucker. Amos just grinned, and sent that bail over the corner until the champions were blinded. I laid three to one against each Boston batter, and during the entire game the champs made but five scattered singles."

OLD EDINBURGH.

The Revolutionary Modern Spirit Threatens the Historic Relies.

"The Town Council have in contemplation schemes involving the removal of almost every vestige of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries" in part of Edinburgh, and, if Bailie Macpherson has his will, they intend to substitute "terraces of model working class houses." So Mr. Reid says in his "New Lights on Old Edinburgh." The sanitary reformer may rejoice, but the antiquary despairs. Old Edinburgh has still many picturesque and disgusting quarters. The sights partially atone for the smells, and old coats of armor, old turrets, old names cannot be abandoned without a sigh. However, it is the affair of the Edinburgh people, who have a right to decide whether they will preserve a relic or destroy a rookery. Mr. Reid has taken pains with his book, and the huge mass of manuscript material lately put in some order must, no doubt. contain things of interest amid the refuse heap. But the best of Mr. Reid's anecdotes are not very novel. We have heard a good deal about Miss Nicky Murray, the assembly rooms, Lord Braxfield, Lady Eglintoun and the rest of them before to day! The clever fellow who would be "none the waur o' a hanging" is an old friend. Robert Chambers collected most of what was worth remembering. Miss Warrander, Dr. Wilson, Miss Dunlop, Mrs. Oliphant, Mr. James Grant and others have gleaned in his track. The large historical scenes "Clear the Causeway." the affairs of Queen Mary, the row over the Liturgy, the signing of the Covenant, the Porteous riot, the proclaiming of King James at Edinburgh Cross without the "50,000 foot and horse" desired by the songster, the clipping of the royal bed curtains at Holyrood by a lady more fond of relies than careful of her reputation, the insult by Paul Jones, the house of Major Weir, the high finks of the lawyers, the arrival of Burns, the manners and customs of David Hume and the literati, the revels of Christopher North-all these are familiar to everybody. The tourist in Holyrood, the castle and Princes street. The foolish young fellow who deceived the intelligent American had an easy victim. Being asked "Which was Mons Meg?" at the castle he pointed out Arthur's seat. "There it is. The name is derived from Mons, a mountain, and megas, big." Probably few explorers dive into the unsavory closes, where peers dwelt of old and the taverns where Jacobites "powdered their hair" before failing to take the castle. "Singing Jimmy Balfour" interests them not, nor do they love the Cowgate because it is Holyrood, the castle and Princes street.

do they love the Cowgate because it is the seat of one of Burns's least ro-mantic love affairs. But the infrequent

antiquary loves to prowl about, peopling the closes with ladies in powder. Hum-phrey Clinker on his travels, judges'

phrey Clinker on his travels, judges' wits, smugglers, poets and all the masquerade of many invanitary centuries. Here Effie Deans lay hidden; here Catriona peeped from the casement at David Balfour; in this house Waverley "majored before the looking glass," wearing trews and tartans; down this wynd (in fact as in fiction) James Mohr McGregor was led to see Preston Grange under the eyes of the advocate's three bonny daughters, Alian Ramaay's Goddesses Three. Not being in the secrets of the Town Council and Bailie MacPherson, we cannot say how much will be taken and how much left. John Knox's house is safe, it may be presumed, though they do not that it will not the many do not that it will not the many do not the many do